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**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
WOOD GUARD LUMBER SITE,
ALDERSON, MONROE COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA**

WV - 576

DECEMBER 21, 1994

**SITE INVESTIGATION AND RESPONSE SECTION
WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Prepared By:

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1.0. Introduction

1.1 Authorization

This Preliminary Assessment was prepared by the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection, Site Investigation and Response Section, under cooperative agreement (V-993229-01-0) with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region III for the Wood Guard Lumber Site, WV-576, in Glen Ray, Alderson, Monroe County, West Virginia. Authorization is by Section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. (Public Law 93-510 et. Seq.)

1.2 Scope of Work

The purpose of this investigation was to collect information concerning conditions at the Wood Guard Lumber Site for the purpose of assessing the threat posed to human health and to the environment and to determine the need for additional CERCLA/SARA action or other appropriate steps.

1.3 Summary

The site name is Wood Guard Lumber Site, and it is located at the intersection of Cooper Street and Railroad Avenue in Glen Ray, near Alderson, Monroe County, West Virginia.

The site has no aliases.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Site Use History

Wood Guard Lumber, Inc. (WGL) is no longer operational. The site is located in a rural area on the Eastern banks of the Greenbrier River at the intersection of Cooper Street and Railroad Avenue. Surrounding land use is commercial, industrial, recreational, and residential. Operations at WGL were sporadic throughout the period beginning in 1991, and continuing through 1992. The WGL facility treated dimensional lumber with Chromated Copper Arsenic (CCA) pesticide. The process used a vacuum vessel to draw the CCA into the wood to preserve it. Prior to the WGL operations, the formerly undeveloped site was originally utilized as a railroad loading yard where pulp quality trees were stored prior to shipment by rail to a pulp and paper mill in the State of Virginia. (2)(5)

Due to business difficulties, WGL ceased operations and filed for bankruptcy in 1992. The West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) was granted a superiority lien position on all property of the debtor in consideration for remediation of the emergency environmental problems at the site. (2)

2.2 Site Ownership History

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u> (3)	<u>TYPE OF OPERATION</u>
1948	Johnson & Gwinn, Inc.	Undeveloped
1948-52	George H. Gwinn	Undeveloped
1958-65	George H. Gwinn, Heirs	Undeveloped
1965-86	West Virginia Pulp & Paper	Log receiving and rail siding for shipping pulp
1986-87	Unoccupied	
1987-92	Wood Guard, Inc.	Wood treatment with CCA

2.3 Site Location

The site is located in the community of Glen Ray, Monroe County, West Virginia, which is adjacent to the City of Alderson, West Virginia. The physical location is the Northeast of the intersection of Cooper Street and Railroad Avenue. Geographic coordinates are 37°43'36" North Latitude and 80°39'27.5" West Longitude. (1) (Appendix A Figures 1, 2 & 3)

Properties adjacent to the site are as follows:

West: Across Cooper Street - The Alderson Waste Water Treatment Plant

North: Greenbrier River

East: Undeveloped River Front Property

South: CSX Railroad Right-of-Way

2.4 Site Layout

The site is triangular in shape and covers approximately 5.81 acres. (3) Chain link fencing restricts access on the South and West. There is no access restriction where the property is bordered by the Greenbrier River. (2)

A Site Location Map can be found in this report under Appendix A Figure 1.

Situated on the property is a 150 feet X 100 feet metal building. Within this building, there is a 25 feet X 50 feet area where CCA treating liquid was stored. This area was the location of the wood treatment operations. According to construction diagrams, there is a polypropylene liner under the concrete floor and a dike

which serves as a containment structure, should there be the occurrence of any spills within the treating area. Sources of contamination on the property are an 1,100 square foot area of stained surface located inside the building and approximately 10 cubic feet of CCA contaminated stone also located inside the building. Soil and ground water samples collected at the site have not exhibited any appreciable levels of Copper, Chromium, or Arsenic. (Appendix B)

2.5 Regulatory Involvement and Permit History

On October 9, 1992, the USEPA Region III Regional Response Center in Wheeling, West Virginia was contacted by the Concerned Citizens of Alderson, a citizens action group, concerning the potential discharge of CCA from the inactive Wood Guard Lumber facility.

A windshield survey was conducted at the site on October 20, 1992, where On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Majorie Easton met with representatives of the Region III Technical Assistance Team (TAT), West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection - Offices of Waste Management and Water Resources and Wood Guard Lumber, Inc. Following this site visit, OSC Easton directed TAT to conduct a sampling assessment at the site, which occurred on November 5, 1992, to determine if there had been a release of CCA from the site.

On January 11, 1993, in POLREP #3 for Wood Guard Lumber Site, OSC Easton indicated that, based on analytical data received from the November 5, 1992, sampling, "no appreciable levels of chromium copper or arsenic were present on the site or in the Greenbrier River. (See Appendix B Attachment H)

Prior to commencing operations at Wood Guard Lumber, Inc. (WGL), a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit was required by the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) Office of Water Resources (OWR). NPDES Permit Number WV 0076287 was issued on June 12, 1989. There were subsequent permit modifications, which increased the frequency of the monitoring of surface and ground water, as well as requiring testing of the leak detection system. (5)

Due to non-compliance with the groundwater monitoring schedule, NPDES Permit number WV 0076287 was revoked in November 1992 by WVDEP OWR.

As WGL generated CCA contaminated saw dust and wood splitters, the company applied for and was granted United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Identification Number WV0982572455 to function as a small quantity hazardous waste generator. (6)

The site was regularly inspected and monitored by WVDEP - OWR

and WVDEP - Office of Waste Management (OWM) - Compliance, Monitoring, and Enforcement Section (CME) personnel.

WVDEP - OWM - CME performed a site visit on January 6 and January 10, 1994, to evaluate wastes which had been abandoned on-site and to monitor the removal and disposal of the aforementioned abandoned wastes.

2.6 Remedial/Removal Action To Date

On January 6, 1994, WVDEP - OWM personnel visited the site to secure the property with new locks and bannerguard across unfenced areas and to address immediate environmental concerns, as well as to develop a sampling plan for the purpose of determining if there was a potential release of contaminants to the environment.

Upon arrival, a leaking pipe was discovered in the diked tank area. This pipe was found to be a water supply line from an unauthorized connection to the Alderson Water System. After an unsuccessful attempt to locate this tap, the pipe was cut and capped. The water was entering at 3 liters per minute, accumulating approximately 6,400 gallons, which was all contained in the diked area. Through contact with the floor and sump in the concrete containment basin, the water became contaminated with Arsenic and Chromium at levels sufficient to make it a RCRA hazardous waste. Various contractors were contacted, with Bio-Environmental Services being the low bidder for removal of this contaminated water. Appendix B Attachment A

Bio-Environmental Services mobilized men and equipment for removal and transportation of the contaminated water to a secure, controlled environment. Removal was completed by pumping the contaminated water to a tank trailer. This action was completed at 0100 hours on January 7, 1994. This liquid was then transported to Chemical Leaman's terminal in Institute, West Virginia for storage to await final disposal.

On January 7, 1994, with falling ambient air temperatures, emergency heating was necessary at the facility to reduce the threat of the release of the contaminated liquids stored in the tanks, due to the possible freezing and rupturing of the connecting piping. WVDEP - Office of Waste Management Site Investigation and Response Section (OWM-SIR) personnel secured and placed into operation an emergency electric generator and space heater to provide the necessary heat.

On January 8, 1994, various weather proofing activities were completed to maintain an acceptable air temp in the plant area. Old locks were removed and replaced with new locks on monitoring wells and leak detection wells. Emergency heating was maintained by WVDEP - OWM personnel.

On January 9, 1994, emergency heating was maintained by WVDEP-OWM personnel.

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On January 10, 1994, emergency heating was maintained. Approximate volumes were determined and samples were recovered from all storage tanks and the pressure tank within the plant area. Samples were analyzed for total concentration, as well as TCLP. (Appendix B Attachment B)

Approximate Volumes Remaining In Storage Tanks:

T-1	1,100 gallons
T-2	400 gallons
T-3	5,200 gallons
T-4	1,200 gallons
PT-1	4,000 gallons.

On January 11, 1994, 4 monitoring wells, one leak detection well and the production well were sampled and analyzed to determine if there had been a potential release of any contaminants to the environment. No elevated contaminant levels were found in the groundwater. (Appendix B Attachment C)

On January 14, 1994, WVDEP personnel removed approximately 75 gallons of sludge and liquid from the Interceptor Pit. Absorbent was used to clean the pit floor and walls to semi-dry condition. Material that was removed from the pit was containerized in drums and placed in a secure area. An electrical contractor was on-site and placed a permanent heat source on-line.

On April 26, 1994, removal of working solution (CCA) began with the first 4,500 gallons being shipped to Burke, Parsons, and Boulby (BPB) at their Goshen, Virginia facility. The second shipment of 4,500 gallons were dispatched to the same facility on April 27, 1994. All tanks were pumped empty on April 28, 1994, and the process of triple rinsing the tank interiors was completed on April 29, 1994. On April 29, 1994, and May 2, 1994, the final shipment of 4,500 gallons of CCA and wash water were routed to the BPB facility at Spencer, West Virginia. Cleaning activities, removal actions and verification sampling/analytical were completed on May 3, 1994.

During the aforementioned actions the following wastes were generated:

15 drums	of Sludge from tank bottoms;
10 drums	of Wash Water from drip rail, plant area, and pad;
7 drums	Originally Found Abandoned On-site
1 drum	of PPE Used in Cleaning;
2 drums	of Debris;
1 drum	of Non-hazardous Insulation.
Total 36 drums	

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The thirty-six drums of waste products were staged on the drip pad within the building. Sampling was performed on the contents of these drums to determine a waste profile which was completed on May 6, 1994.

On May 16, 1994, the contents of twenty-five drums of liquid/semi liquid were pumped into a tanker and all drums were triple rinsed with the rinsette also being pumped into the tanker.

The waste liquid was shipped on May 16, 1994, to Chemical Waste Management's (CWM's) Vickery, Ohio injection well facility for final disposal. (18)

3.0 Environmental Setting

3.1 Land Use

The site is located in an rural setting with residential, commercial, and industrial properties intermingled. Many properties near the Wood Guard facility are used as seasonal and recreational homes. (2)

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(6)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

located within the specified distances: (2)(15)(16)(17)

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3.3 Groundwater and Hydrogeology

The nearest drinking water well is located approximately 0.6 mile to the West of the site. Five residences utilize this well, which is located on the Jim Weikle property. This well was sampled on September 14, 1994, and exhibited no detectable concentrations of Chromium, Copper, or Arsenic (CCA). The on-site monitoring wells were also sampled on September 14, 1994, and demonstrated no detectable CCA concentrations. (Appendix B Attachment E)

Ground water usage in the 4-mile radius study area is derived from private wells. The approximate number of ground water users and distances from the site area are as follows: There are no ground water users located within a 0.5 mile radius of the site. There are 138 ground water users between 0.5 and 1 mile of the site. 147 ground water users are located in a 1 - 2 mile radius of the site. There are 399 ground water users in a 2 - 3 mile radius of the site and 246 persons using ground water in a 3 - 4 mile radius of the site.

Ground water flow direction in the Water Table Aquifer is expected to generally conform with the surface topography and the dip of any confining layers of bedrock. Ground water in the Water Table Aquifer was encountered during drilling at approximate depths below ground surface ranging from 8.9 feet to 9.2 feet. Stabilized water level measurements obtained during a study performed by Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F & R) from the ground water monitor wells were used in developing ground water contours which indicates a Northwest direction of flow during the study. The elevation of ground water surface was observed to be approximately 1.539 feet, with a very low calculated gradient of approximately 0.001 feet/feet. (4)

The Wood Guard Lumber, Inc., site is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province, which is characterized by strongly folded parallel valleys and ridges composed of sedimentary rock that was deposited during Palenozoic Time.

Ground water in the study area occurs within the alluvial sediments overlying the bedrock, and also within the fractures and solution features present within the bedrock. These two systems, which may

be hydraulically interconnected locally, are technically termed the Water Table and Bedrock Aquifers, respectively. The Water Table Aquifer is recharged by the infiltration of surface water runoff and precipitation. The Bedrock Aquifer receives recharge in the same manner when exposed, particularly in stream beds, and is also recharged by the vertical migration of water from the overlying Water Table Aquifer where fractures occur. (4)

Seasonal ground water table fluctuations are to be expected within the Water Table Aquifer but are unknown for the area around the Wood Guard Lumber plant site. It is probable that this aquifer would increase in water levels during wet periods and likewise show a decrease during dry periods. Through time, with periodic monitoring of the water table, these fluctuations will be clearly understood.

Hydraulic conductivities for the Water Table Aquifer were calculated using information gathered on-site by F & R from performing insitu slug tests on each of the monitor wells. These calculated hydraulic conductivities are as follows: (4)

MW-1	2.4	X	10^{-9} cm/sec
MW-2	1.5	X	10^{-7} cm/sec
MW-3	1.0	X	10^{-7} cm/sec
MW-4	2.4	X	10^{-8} cm/sec

Flow rate (velocity) was calculated by F & R using the above data and assumed porosity of 0.25 for the aquifer. Using the highest recorded conductivity value (1.5×10^{-7} for MW-2), a conservative average velocity expected within this aquifer beneath the plant site was calculated by F & R to be less than 0.5 inch/year. (4)

Since base flow in the river is likely the result of ground water discharge from the Bedrock Aquifer, general flow in Bedrock Aquifer is expected to be ultimately toward the down stream direction of the river, as well. However, flow in the bedrock is controlled by fractures and solution features. Therefore, actual flow patterns, within the Bedrock Aquifer, may be less predictable locally. (4)

A short term pump test was performed on the Plant Supply Well (TB-1) on June 17, 1988. As shown on the log for this boring, the well was constructed using steel casing sealed into the underlying limestone bedrock. Static water levels obtained prior to pump testing indicated a ground water level at approximately 1,518.5 feet, or approximately 33 feet below ground surface. The aquifer test consisted of pumping at an average rate of 30.5 gallons per minute (gpm) for eight hours within intermittent water levels measurements in the pumped well as well as in the four shallow monitor wells screened in the Water Table Aquifer. A final stabilized drawn down of 35.4 feet was recorded at the conclusion of the test with no measurable change in water levels in the four shallow monitor wells. (4) Production rate of the well on-site is 30.5 gpm.

Based upon the results from this aquifer test, it is believed that no direct hydraulic connection exists locally between the Water Table and Bedrock Aquifers beneath the site where tested. (4) No other data is currently available concerning discontinuities and aquatards

3.4 Surface Water

Surface water flows North over land 200 feet to the Greenbrier River, which flows generally to the Southwest for the 15-mile downstream study area. The Probable Point of Entry (PPE) is the entire portion of the site which borders on the Greenbrier River including a drainage ditch which transverses the the property and enters the Greenbrier River at the Northwest corner of the property. (See Figure 6)

The Greenbrier River is considered a Riverine Wetland and fishery beginning at the PPE and extending for for the entire 15-mile study area. Twelve miles downstream is the town of Talcott's municipal water intake. The Greenbrier River is utilized for municipal drinking water, recreational boating and fishing. (18)

The entire 5.81 acre site is shown as being within the 100 year flood plain on the United States Geological Services (USGS) Map of Flood Prone Areas. The Greenbrier River is the only surface water body in proximity to the site.

The climate of the general area is a humid, temperate climate. The annual precipitation is approximately 37 inches, with the net precipitation being 7 inches. The 2-year 24-hour storm is 2.89 inches. The frost free season is approximately 150 days per annum. The average Summer temperature is approximately 70°F and the average Winter temperature is approximately 34°F. Summers are warm with short hot spells. Winters area relatively mild, with frequent freezing and thawing.

3.5 Geology

"Directly underlying the site and overlying Greenbrier Formation, is an unconsolidated assemblage of Pleistocene to recent aged, un-glaciated sediments which also form the surface of the site. These alluvial sediments, deposited by the Greenbrier River, consists of a heterogeneous mixture of gravel, sand, and clayey materials, which generally are red brown in color with isolated pockets of gray mottling." (4)

Observations of subsurface data collected on-site by Froehling and Robertson, Inc., consultants for Wood Guard Lumber, Inc., revealed that the bedrock is dark to medium gray, massive un-weathered, fossiliferous limestone of the Greenbrier Formation. The Greenbrier

Formation was deposited in the upper Paleozoic Era and during the Mississippian Period, and is characterized as an assemblage of dark gray calcareous rocks, numerous marine fossils, and as having a susceptibility to Karst action. Bedrock at the site strikes approximately 15 to 30 degrees to the Northeast and dips gently to the Northwest at 10° or less and lies on the Western limb of the Alderson Anticline (West Virginia Geological Service, Reger, 1926; Geologic Map of West Virginia, 1968). Northeast of the site, in the Greenbrier River, bedrock appears to be very nearly horizontal. (4)

The MacCrady Foundation underlies the Greenbrier Group and is composed of red shales, mud rock, red and green sandstone, and is approximately 350 feet thick. Beneath the MacCrady, is the Price Poconoic Formation, which is approximately 350 feet to 900 feet thick and is characterized as a sandy or silty shale. Stratigraphically overlying the Greenbrier Group, away from the flood plain areas, is the Bluefield Formation of the Mauch Chunk Group. This formation is from approximately 800 feet to 2,000 feet in thickness, which a few limestone lenses. (7)

Soils at the site area Monogahela-Atkins-Philo Association. The Pope Series on the WGL site consists of deep, well drained, nearly level soils on bottom lands that area occasionally flooded. Pope soils develop in recently deposited alluvium that washed from adjacent uplands of acid sandstone and shale. These soils are strongly acid. (13)

Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F & R), functioning as environmental consultants for Wood Guard Lumber, Inc., performed permeability and soil tests. Soil tests on the clayey sediments indicated a moderately plastic lean clay with liquid limits and plasticity indices ranging from 23 to 26, and 5 to 10, respectively. This relatively low permeable clay strata contained only 26 to 35 percent sand, with a laboratory permeability of 1.4×10^{-7} cm/sec being recorded. (4)

Due to limited thickness of alluvial deposits in the Greenbrier Basin, production for any type of water source whether private farm or municipal is low. Production for valley and hillside wells in The Greenbrier Formation is considered high and depths vary up to several hundred feet. In the MacCrady Formation, hillside and hilltop production is considered low and valley wells are considered to be a good source for private and farm water production. (9) Throughout the Greenbrier Basin, mean production rates of wells are as follows:

Hilltop	9 gallons per minute (gpm)
Hillside	22 gallons per minute (gpm)
Valley	69 gallons per minute (gpm)

3.6 Demographics and Receptors

Based on laboratory analysis of samples collected at the site, all CCA materials have been contained inside the treatment facility - more specifically, within the diked area and the drip sump. All CCA contaminated materials have been removed by WVDEP from the building with the exception of staining on the equipment, staining on surfaces of the sump, and contaminated stone in the storage area.

There has been no suspected or observed release to the ground water and therefore the surrounding groundwater population has not been impacted.

There has been no suspected or observed release of CCA to the surface water migration pathway. The municipal supply intake for Tallcot, West Virginia is situated 12 miles downstream of the site but based on available data is not effected.

Based on the lack of an observed release, fisheries and wetlands located along the Greenbrier River within 15 mile surface water migration pathway have not been impacted by CCA contamination from the site.

As previously stated, based on analysis of samples collected at the site, all contamination has been contained within the treatment facility. A release to the soil is not suspected therefore the surrounding population and sensitive environments are not believed to have been effected by the site.

Due to the lack of remaining CCA contamination, a release to the air is not suspected or observed.

There are no workers on-site. The nearest residence is 0.3 mile from the site. The total population residing within the 4-mile study area is approximately 3,998 persons and is broken down as follows:

<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Population</u>
0 - 1/4 mile	28
1/4 - 1/2 mile	182
1/2 - 1 mile	2,341
1 - 2 miles	802
2 - 3 miles	399
3 - 4 miles	246
Total Population	3,998

Population numbers are calculated by use of the State of West Virginia Highways Maps, United States Geological Services (USGS) maps, telephone conversations with Alderson Federal Women's Reformatory officials and a windshield survey and are only approximate.

3.7 Critical Environment

The Critical Environments have not been impacted as there has been no suspected or observed release of contaminants.

The following wetlands are found within a 4-mile radius and downstream of the site:

<u>SYSTEM</u>	<u>SUBSYSTEM</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>WATER REGIME</u>
Riverine	Lower Perennial	Unconsolidated Bottom	Permanently Flooded
Palustrine	Emergent	Persistent	Temporarily Flooded
Riverine	Lower Perennial	Unconsolidated Shore	Temporarily Flooded
<u>SYSTEM</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>SUBCLASS</u>	<u>WATER REGIME</u>
Palustrine	Forested	Broad-Leaved Deciduous	Temporarily Flooded

The Riverine wetlands borders the site and begins at the Probable Point of Entry (PPE) and includes approximately 30 miles of shore frontage. The area covered by the wetlands in the study area is approximately 52 acres.

Sensitive Environments for threatened or endangered species within the study were reported by the Natural Heritage Program, Wildlife Resources Section as follows:

Wood Guard Lumber, Monroe County: There are seven known records for rare species within a 4-mile radius of the site, including 2 species which are candidates for listing (C2) with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. These C2 species are the candy darter (*Etheostoma osburni*) and Barbara's - buttons (*Marshallia grandiflora*). In addition, the Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) and cave salamander (*Eurycea lucifuga*) are known from Muddy Creek Cave. The last species for this area is the bigmouth chub (*nocomis platyrhynchus*).

4.0 Waste Types and Quantities

There is no information available for spills at the site prior to the

current involvement by the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection - Office of Waste Management (WVDEP - OWM). Since the time which WVDEP - OWM became the lead agency in the reduction and removal of threats to the surrounding populations and environments, there have been no spills.

Waste generated at the Wood Guard Lumber, Inc. site would be CCA contaminated substances or used oil from hydraulics and motors used during plant operations on-site.

On January 6, 1994, a broken water line was discovered. This leak permitted water to enter a diked area. When the water came into contact with CCA liquid on the floor and sump, it became contaminated waste. This waste water amounted to 6,400 gallons and was pumped into a tanker for shipment for final disposal at Chemical Waste Management's disposal site in Vickery, Ohio. It is assumed that no CCA solution was released to the environment. (18)

At a later date, 12,000 gallons of CCA treating solution left at the site was pumped and then transported to other facilities for use, thus it did not become a waste. (18)

A total of 1,500 gallons of CCA contaminated wastes were generated during the remediation activities and were disposed at Chemical Waste Management's in Vickery, Ohio.

During the tenure of Wood Guard Lumber's operations, approximately 1 drum of CCA contaminated solids were accumulated and stored on site in a metal drum. This drum was shipped for final disposal along with 35 drums of CCA contaminated wastes generated by the clean-up and remedial actions taken by WVDEP - OWM.

Remaining in the treatment area, treatment sump, and treatment equipment, after removal activities, are approximately 1,100 square feet of CCA staining, which is the result of treatment operation at the site. (Appendix B Attachment D) Also, at this time, there is 10 cubic feet of contaminated stone in the building. The amount of contaminated stone is approximated as being 1 drum, which WVDEP - OWM plans to containerize and ship for final disposal prior to the end of 1994.

5.0 Field Trip

5.1 Field Trip Summary

As numerous site visits were performed during the removal activities at the Wood Guard Lumber, Inc. site, there was not a specified information gathering field trip enacted. All of the information contained within this report is the result of facts garnished during various field reconnaissance missions.

5.2 Persons Contacted

1. (b) (6) - Past President - Wood Guard Lumber, Inc.
No Phone Number Available
2. (b) (6) - Summers County Sanitarian
(304) 466-3388
3. (b) (6) - Owner of Nearest Drinking Water Well
Phone Number Unlisted
4. (b) (6) - Maintenance Supervisor - Federal
Reformatory for Women
(304) 445-2901
5. (b) (6) - City of Alderson Water Department
(304) 445-2916

5.3 Site Observations

The Wood Guard Lumber, Inc. facility appeared to be well designed for the containment of the hazardous waste products it used and the biproducts it generated during its operations.

Sampling outside of the actual plant building exhibited no level of concern of Chromium, Copper, or Arsenic.

5.4 Photo Documentation Log

Site Name: Wood Guard Lumber, Inc.Site Location: Corner of Cooper Street & Railroad Avenue
Alderson, West VirginiaDate: December 11, 1994

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Direction</u>
1	1400 hours	East
2	1405 hours	Northeast
3	1407 hours	North
4	1410 hours	Northwest
5	1415 hours	Northwest
6	1415 hours	Northwest
7	1420 hours	South
8	1422 hours	West
9	1424 hours	North
10	1430 hours	South
11	1432 hours	Northeast
12	1435 hours	Southeast
13	1440 hours	South

6.0 References

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16. Shisler, James W., West Virginia Bureau of Environment - Division of Environmental Protection - Office of Waste Management - Site Investigation and Response Section: Telephone Communication with Alderson, West Virginia Water Department, November 22, 1994.
17. Shisler, James W., West Virginia Bureau of Environment - Division of Environmental Protection - Office of Waste Management - Site Investigation and Response Section: Telephone Communication with John Warner, United States Federal Women's Reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia, November 21, 1994.
17. Shisler, James W., West Virginia Bureau of Environment - Division of Environmental Protection - Office of Waste Management - Site Investigation and Response Section: Site Status Reports Numbers 1 Through 5, January 31, February 10, April 22, May 11, and September 9, 1994.
18. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory Maps: Alderson, West Virginia, Fort Spring, West Virginia, Forest Hill, West Virginia, Talcott, West Virginia, Dawson, West Virginia, Asbury, West Virginia.

APPENDIX A
MAPS

MAPS

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	Location Map
2	Coordinate Map
3	Calculation Work Sheet for Coordinates
4	Photo Map
5	Monitoring Well Location Map
6	Stream Flow Direction Map and PPE Location Map